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COMMUNICATION.

For the New England Farmer.

EARLY CORN AND WHEAT.

[By Hon. Samuel Lathrop.]

Dear Sir:

The Farmers living in the valley of Connecticut river, have within a short period, greatly extended the cultivation of wheat beyond that of former years—a considerable proportion, probably the greater part, is sown after corn. We have suffered great inconvenience and sustained some loss from the impracticability of getting off our corn in season to sow the ground. Grain sown very late is more liable to be winter killed, and more exposed to blast, than that which is sown in its proper time. It has repeatedly, happened with me, and I have not been behind all my neighbors, that I have not been able to get through the wheat sowing till after the middle of October. This is quite too late to expect a good crop. The business ought to be completed in September, and if it could be done by the middle of that month, I think we should be more certain of success.

In the summer of 1833, I was conversing with Judge Buel of Albany on this subject, when he informed me that for a number of years, he had cultivated a kind of corn, which was about a fortnight earlier than the kind most commonly used, and that he thought it equally profitable for cultivation. In consequence of this information I procured my seed corn of him last spring, and planted no other this season. The crop has exceeded my expectations. I never had a better one from the same quantity of land, and it came to maturity some time earlier than other fields of corn in the vicinity. I think it will prove a valuable species to those who wish to sow their land with wheat. In ordinary seasons, it will have become sufficiently ripe for harvest by the middle of September. It is a species of the twelve-rowed corn, but the growth of stalk is very small, compared with the twelve-rowed corn which I have been accustomed to plant—not exceeding one half the weight, of course, the exhaustion required to sustain an equal number of stalks is much less. This species of corn will bear planting much thicker, than any other kind of field corn, which I have ever cultivated.—I this year planted the hills three feet apart in both directions, intending to have three stalks in each hill. But it may be planted three feet by two and a half, and then the ground will not be more shaded than it is with the corn generally raised here, when planted in squares of three and a half feet. The ears set low on the stalk, grow to a good size, and the grain is heavy. I think it is as valuable for use, as any other kind of this grain—and from the fact that it will bear planting so thick, I believe that I can secure a larger product, than from any other that I have ever tried. But the circumstance that gives it its chief excellence in my estimation, arises from the fact, that I can gather my corn in season for the sowing of wheat. In the most unfavorable season, the wheat may be sown in September, and in very favorable seasons, early in that month.

I am very respectfully, yours, &c.

SAMUEL LATHROP.

West Springfield, Oct. 23, 1834.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, &c.

On the Effects of Terrestrial Radiation on the Processes of Vegetation; and some Account of the Chinese Method of propagating Fruit Trees. [By J. Murray, Esq.]

Of all the sciences, it will be granted, on every hand, none is more connected with horticulture than that of chemistry. It is indeed its sun and centre; and, without the application of chemical laws and phenomena to horticulture, its principles remain unknown; the pursuit is a species of rude chance game: not to mention the world of life and interest which a correct knowledge of the chemistry of vegetation can impart to the cultivated intellect. The physiology of plants, or the laws and phenomena of vegetation, forms one of the most interesting and beautiful domains of chemical science. In saying thus much, however, I would not be understood as underrating the importance of meteorological phenomena, which rule the atmosphere in its temperature, barometry, and hygrometry. These are essentially connected with the rise, progress, and decay of vegetation, or its full establishment in the attitude of healthy luxuriance. Above all, (though a question too lightly esteemed) is the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and the electrical relations of individuals which constitute the living mass of vegetation. It is to be regretted that the practical gardener discards every instrument save the thermometer.—Although I am far from denying it a place, and that an important one in the scale of usefulness, I mean to assert that the hygrometer and aerial electroscope may safely dispute with the thermometer the point of priority. At the present time, however, it would be premature in me to allude to a series of experiments now in progress, and which promise curious and interesting results. I may safely, however, venture to say that the laws and phenomena of radiation, too little attended to in even the science of horticulture, are in many instances the very hinges on which the success of an abundant and mature crop of fruit depends.

In the present communication, with your permission, I shall supply a few remarks connected with the cultivation of the vine in this country (in the open air,) as elucidating scientific principles which I am engaged in carrying into effect, as I am anxious to bring the question before our readers as early as possible, to enable them, should they approve of my reasoning and plan of pursuit, to follow out into practice the principles now propounded for their consideration. To this I shall add a few observations on the Chinese method of propagating fruit trees; and I may avail myself of a future opportunity to transmit a model of an improvement I have made in the machine employed to enclose the ball of earth and confine the newly formed roots.

It has been shown that the cooling process of radiation, by which the temperature of the surface of the earth is lowered so considerably, differs materially on the inclination of the hill compared with the bosom of the valley. Mr. Daniell, indeed, states, on one occasion, a difference amounting to 30 deg: that is to say, the thermometer on the inclined surface maintained a higher temperature by 30 deg. than another placed on the horizontal or level plain of the adjoining valley. This difference is certainly enormous; but it is proved beyond all doubt that a slope, an inclined bank for instance, radiates less by many degrees than the surface which is altogether horizontal. Indeed, I think we may collect abundant proofs of this important fact, among the mountains and the valleys of Italy. On the plains of Piedmont, the vines which are suffered to attain a considerable altitude on lofty poles planted as their support, are detached from these poles towards the approach of winter, and prostrated on the earth, where they are secured from injury by the straw. This treatment protects them from the effects of the intense though short winter which reigns on the plains of Piedmont; for, even at Turin, the water in my room has been congealed into a solid mass of ice throughout its entire extent. The olive succeeds in Tuscany; but the almond, pomegranate, and plants of the Citrus family flourish but imperfectly; and yet on the acclivities of the amphitheatre of the Appenines, which forms a semicircle round the magnificent city of Genoa, you find that the pomegranate, the lemon, and the orange mature their fruit and luxuriate. Even the imperial city is indebted for her palm branches to the palms which succeed in the open air at Nice. Now, the only difference in these circumstances consists in a reduction of the loss sustained by radiation, and the attempered influence of the sea-breeze, which more than counterbalance the increase of warmth imparted by the sunbeams in a more southern clime: perhaps even the excellence of Monte Somma wines may have something to do with the acclivity on which the vineyards are planted. To my vision, fruit trees planted on terraces, and rising one above the other, in amphitheatrical form, appear beautiful; but this has become, I suppose, unfashionable, because it happens to be a gem from the antique. Now restlessness in search of something new, however absurd, is incessant. The ancients appear, in this respect, to have known what they were about; and I must frankly confess that, in my estimation, they acted wisely, and had the better of us, and that we are decidedly in the rear. To this cause I attribute the remarkable fertility of the Land of Judea in former times. Its susceptibility is sufficiently apparent, and there still remains existing vestiges of this mode of cultivating the flanks of the valleys, or the sides of the diversified hills of Palestine, to a considerable altitude. It is still, however, very questionable, whether low walls, constructed of brick, or of stone and mortar, quite vertical, would succeed so well as the surface of a calcareous or sandy soil, at an angle, for example, of 45 deg. A sandy soil absorbs heat, and continues heated, because sand is an indifferent radiator, and is, moreover, a non-conductor of calorie (heat); so that vines, &c., in contact with such a surface, would be more than compensated for the temperature they would lose through the medium of radiation; which would also be attenuated from the inclination of the plane.

At St. Mary's Isle, the seat of Earl Selkirk, near Kirkcudbright, I remember to have seen a beautiful illustration of my views, in the case of pear-trees pinioned to trellis-work on such an inclined surface as I have described; and I have always un-

derstood that the crops of fruit which these trees carried were remarkable both for quantity and quality; indeed, it must be apparent, that, under such conditions, spring frosts can have little or no influence; because these frosts are entirely connected with the principles of radiation, and have little or nothing to do with the temperature of the atmospheric medium. If the soil is not of a sandy consistence, in that case I would employ a thin stratum of sand. I have in my little garden just such a surface inclined and sandy, and have planted vines with the intention to train them on the surface, on a framework, something like cucumbers or melons in the hot-bed. The vine I am making my experiments with is called Miller's black grape. I have already had ample proof that the healthy luxuriance of other tender plants does not suffer, and that frost has little or no effect on such an exposure.

For the purpose of maturing the fruit, I shall throw a veil of black gauze over the vines; and this will secure me the effect of a powerful absorption of the calorific rays of the sun's beams. Though the radiation from a black surface is proportional to its absorbent capacity, it will operate during the lengthened day (and at this period of the year the night is reduced to its minimum) in the maturation of the fruit, while the sandy surface is retentive, from its non-conducting character. If bunches of grapes on vines exposed *sub dio*, or reared in the open air, be tied up in white bags, they will scarcely ripen, are small, and want flavor; but if other bunches on the same tree be confined in bags of black crape, the contrast is very striking, in the latter being fully ripe, large, and of a flavour equal to those cultivated on a foreign soil. This fact explains the principle on which I would veil my vines with sable weeds; further explanation would, therefore, be superfluous and unnecessary.

Respecting the Chinese method of propagating fruit trees, it is merely requisite to detach a strip, or narrow riband of bark from the branch or limb which is to be separated. The Chinese apply to this a ball of earth mingled with clay, to impart greater consistency to it, and this is covered with moss, and secured with bandages formed of some pliant material: a small pan containing water, is suspended over it, and serves to keep the ball moist. This method, as successfully pursued in this country, was first pointed out to me by Sir Lauchlan MacLean of Sudbury. The Italians often adopt the plan; and I have seen a large orange tree, 14 feet high, loaded with growing fruit, thus separated from the aged parent stock, and exposed for sale in the market at Naples. I have witnessed the plan in full operation near the royal observatory of that city. One obvious advantage is, that no time is lost in the growth of the tree; nay, the very abstraction of the ring of bark from the branch rather expedites than otherwise the evolution of fruit. The Italians have improved on the rude plan of the Chinese, by enclosing in a tin case the stem of the future independent tree; it is filled with earth, pressed down, and covered with moss, which is preserved moist in the way I have already described. This part of it I have improved, by suspending the tin vessel which contains the water on an adjoining branch above the ball, while a woollen thread, previously moist, forms a line of communication, and affords a constant regular supply, on the principle of the siphon, and the capillary attraction of the fibres of the thread. A lid prevents the loss by evaporation from the surface of the water confined in the vessel.

A linear incision in the bark above a bud, it has been stated, will convert that bud into a branch. Last season I tried several experiments of this kind on a fig, cutting out a narrow strip of bark, over the bud, in the form of an inverted V, and succeeded in producing branches in five out of seven instances. The want of success in these two, I suspect, arose from the imperfect separation of the lips of the bark, and insufficient depth of the incision.

THE DRY ROT.

Baltimore, Oct. 18, 1834.

H. Niles, Esq.:—Dear Sir, I send you herewith a copy of a communication that I caused to be placed in the Navy Department at Washington last winter, which I wish you to publish in your useful Register for the benefit of those who may see proper to make use of it, and oblige, dear Sir, your obedient servant, WM. PATTERSON.

DRY ROT.—The dry rot in ships of war and merchant vessels has long been a subject of serious and anxious concern. Many plans for their preservation from this evil have been suggested and tried without success. Having, for a long series of years, had considerable experience as a constructor, owner, and employer of merchant vessels, and believing that I have succeeded, at least I have succeeded to my own satisfaction, in preserving ships of this description as long as they are likely to be useful or profitable—I therefore feel prompted to unfold my plans and my experience to the Navy Department.

In order that those plans and that experience may be better understood, I shall commence with my situation and observations in early life.

In the year 1766, at a very early age, I was placed in the counting-house of a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, which city was, at that time, celebrated, perhaps beyond any other place in America, for fine vessels. My employers were largely engaged in the shipping business—they built a ship or vessel every year or two; here I had a favorable opportunity of seeing and becoming familiar with the building, equipage and employing of merchant sea-vessels. Owing to these circumstances, I acquired so great an attachment and fondness for vessels that they have adhered to me through a long life. Then, as now, the speedy decay of ships was a matter of serious consideration, and every scheme for their preservation that was suggested was tried, but without answering any useful purpose. Some merchants, in building vessels, allowing their frames when raised, to remain for a length of time on the stocks, exposed to the weather; others smeared the timbers with fish oil; and others again used oil and paint; all of these experiments were attended with little or no success. In one instance, I knew the frame of a vessel to be plied with fish oil throughout an entire summer; and, in the fall of the year, when she was about to be finished, it was discovered that the oil had penetrated the timbers more than a quarter or half an inch; this proved to be little or no protection, and the experiment was abandoned. In another instance, I knew of a very fine vessel built, (for a Charleston packet,) with so much care that she required no caulking nor repairs for four years; at the end of that time, when she was carried into dock to be caulked, she was found to be so totally destroyed by the dry rot as to be unworthy of repair, and was broken up. Her rapid decay was attributed to the unusual care which had been taken of her whilst running.

Some few, even at that early period, made use of salt; but a great prejudice existed against this mode, owing to the belief that it corroded the iron fastenings, (copper was not then used in fastening our vessels,) and the apprehension that the dampness in a salted vessel might be injurious to the cargo.

I became a ship owner in the year 1773, and one of my first considerations was, how should I preserve that description of property from speedy decay? Observing that timber, when sunk deep in swamps or in the water, lasted for ages, I concluded that exclusion from the air, and saturating the pores of the wood with moisture, must be the true secret for its preservation. Reflecting on this circumstance, and perceiving that the wooden floors of warehouses used for the storage of Bay salt were always damp in moist weather, I was led to the conclusion that Bay salt, properly applied, must have the effect of preserving timber. Under this impression, I adopted the following plan with all the vessels I have built from that time till the present, (a period of more than sixty years, as I am still a ship owner;) while building, when the bends and bottom planks are on, and before delling, I have caused three sets of stoppers to be placed fore and aft between all the timbers to keep the salt in its place. The first tier of stoppers are placed at the floor heads, the second immediately below the lower deck beams, and the third between decks, just above the air streak, common in all double decked vessels. Air streaks are left above the first and second tiers of stoppers for the purpose of adding more salt as the previous supplies of that article settle or are dissolved. Just before finishing the ceiling of the vessel, the salt is filled in among all the timbers from the lowest tier of stoppers to the upper deck—taking care that the salt in the upper tier is well rammed down, (if wetted so much the better,) for, after the plank-shears are laid, and secured in their places, the salt cannot be re-placed without incurring too much trouble and expense.

Having experienced great difficulty in preserving large timbers, (especially transoms,) above light water mark, I have of late years had such pieces bored through the centre with an auger of two inches or two inches and a half in diameter. These holes are filled with wetted salt, and then plugged at both ends before placing the timbers in the vessel.

In the forward and after parts of the vessel, where the timbers are so close together that salt cannot be introduced among them, I have found it necessary to incase the timber, and confine the salt in this way. In one instance I had all of the knees, and the steps of the masts, in a fine ship, boxed in and filled with salt; this answered a very good purpose, but it is too troublesome in merchant vessels.

I have not only sailed my vessels in the manner pointed out above, in the first instance, but I have had them examined carefully every two or three years, and where the salt has wasted or settled, a fresh supply has been added.

In all my experience I have never found a defective timber in vessels thus prepared, and thus taken care of, and I am persuaded that the dry rot may be entirely prevented by adopting the above precautions. As a proof of the good effects of the

above mode, I will add, that I have two vessels now running, which are perfectly sound and trustworthy; one of them is 31 years old, and the other 25, and the only repairs that have been given to their hulls were the renewal of the waste planks of both, and the quarter deck of one of them. This was not owing to the decay of the plank, but to the circumstance of its being fastened with iron. The corrosion of the iron caused openings where it passed through the wood: had copper fastenings been used, the decays would not have happened. I think all vessels of war ought to be secured with copper fastenings, and no iron ought to be used when it can possibly be avoided.

I have seldom used the live oak in the construction of vessels, as it is hard to work, and too heavy for merchant ships: I greatly prefer the timber of our bay—white oak, locust, cedar, and yellow pine. I use the white oak for frames and for plank from the keel up to and including the bends. From the bends to the upper deck, I form the frame of locust and red cedar, an equal number of pieces of either kind alternately distributed. The sides, quick-work, decks, upper beams and carlins, are formed of the heart of yellow pine. Latterly I have fastened the sides and decks with copper.

My vessels have generally been employed on long voyages to the East Indies and South America; and to guard against delay and accidents on such voyages, I have fitted them out in the following manner:—They are copper fastened—then sheathed with yellow pine boards one inch in thickness, put on with copper nails of two inches or two inches and a half in length; a layer of strong paper dipped in tar is placed between the pine boards and the bottom of the vessel; and another layer of paper, prepared in like manner, is placed between the pine boards and the copper. The copper sheathing that I use weighs from 28 to 32 ounces the square foot. In this way the vessel may be said to have five bottoms—two of wood, two of paper, and one of copper. They are so tight that it is necessary to have cocks through which water may be introduced into the hold to keep the vessel sweet. An additional advantage is, that they may be run with safety two or three years longer than they could do if they were coppered on a single bottom of wood.

One of my vessels ran 17 years, and wore out three sets of sheathing copper before I removed the pine boards; fearing that the main bottom might require some attention in consequence of the decay of the oakum, I stripped off the sheathing boards, and discovered to my surprise that the bottom and seams were in perfectly good order—indeed, it appears as if the water had never penetrated to the main bottom, and that the sheathing of wood might have remained on with safety for many years longer.

The year before the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, I commenced building a fine vessel, and had her frame raised, her bends on, and bottom planked, when I determined to proceed no farther. I erected a shed over the vessel, under which she remained four years before I concluded to finish her. All possible care was taken of her, yet some of the large pieces of timber were found defective, especially the transoms—timbers 18 inches square were found to be entirely destroyed by dry rot, although the interior exhibited no symptoms of unsoundness. It was owing to this circumstance that I resorted to the above cited plan of boring the large timbers and filling the holes with salt.

For the preservation of vessels of war, the method which I have pointed out, and which I have pursued, would be of great consequence: it would save millions annually to those governments which from choice or from necessity keep fleets in commission.

The only difficulty in the way of its introduction arises from the prejudice against the use of salt, under the impression that it causes too great a degree of moisture in the places allotted for the accommodation of the officers and crews. I have experienced no inconvenience in this respect, when the cabins are lined with dry boards, attached to the inner ceiling; nor have I in any instance found that any danger has happened to the cargoes in consequence of the moisture.

To overcome any inconvenience that might be apprehended, it is only necessary to prepare the accommodations for the officers and men, in ships of war, by fastening strips of plank an inch thick, up and down, to the sides of which strips a sheathing of dry boards can be attached. This will effectually prevent the escape of the moisture. The northern and eastern fronts of our country houses are sometimes secured in this manner from north-east storms.

I have mentioned Bay salt as the only kind that ought to be used for the preservation of vessels, owing to its quality of giving in moist weather—dry stoved salt does not possess this quality, and is therefore unsuitable.

I have had some experience with fast sailing vessels, vulgarly called *Baltimore clippers*, and I have witnessed their rise and progress in two wars. Some of them have performed wonders—it is only necessary to say, that they require great care and judgment in their construction and equipment, and that they should be commanded by men trained in their management. WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1834.

GYPSUM.

RASPAIL has decided, as the result of a series of experiments, that "it is not the leaves of the leguminous plants that absorb the gypsum which is dusted over them, but the roots, when the dew or rain has washed it into the soil; and hence the advantage which has been found of applying this powder a little before the dew comes on." It was the practice of John Taylor, conspicuously known as the author of Arator, and one of the best practical farmers in Virginia, to sow his plaster, for tillage crops, before the last ploughing, that it might be buried in the soil, where the roots of plants required it. In applying it to grass lands, he recommended, if our memory serves us, that it be applied early, that the spring rains might convey it to the roots. We have in the pamphlet of Judge Peters, upon the application of Gypsum, another corroboration of the correctness of M. Raspail's conclusions. In many instances, there narrated, where the gypsum was sown at the commencement of a drought, or late in the season, it produced no apparent benefit that year. It would be useful if farmers would satisfy themselves upon this head, by sowing a part of a field early and a part late, a part before the last ploughing, and a part upon the growing crop. So far as our opinions have been formed from practice, they are in favor of sowing on grass in April, and for tilled crops before the last ploughing.

SCYTHE SNATHS

—ARE among the numerous articles manufactured in the neighboring towns. They employ many hands in making and give occupation to our excellent agricultural people in their use. It is better to handle a scythe than to play the *rake*. One cuts up vegetation so it dies, and the other exhausts the intellectual juices so that the body early decays. The former begets wealth and comfort and respectability. The latter generates disease and preys upon character and property. A Snath is an important part of the Scythe. It is the handle of the implement and aids its vigorous use. The Poles, in their death struggles for liberty, used the scythe alone as a weapon of defence. They wielded it powerfully, and human dissolution followed its use there as grass does here. There it was a murderous weapon, here it is a pacific, an agricultural one. Mr. Silas Lamson of Cummington has a great reputation for good scythe snaths. He employs about fifteen hands and makes nearly two hundred a day. He intends to manufacture fifty thousand a year, and the proceeds of his sale will not fall much short of $25,000 annually! This is but one specimen of Yankee thrift and industry.

EXPLOSION AT THE RATCLIFF GAS WORKS.

On Tuesday morning about five o'clock, a terrific explosion was heard to proceed from the Ratcliff Gas Works in Sun Tavern fields, St. Georges in the East. One of the largest gasometers had burst at the back of the factory, adjoining Johnson street, leading from the back road to the Commercial road, and had carried away the outside case or vat in which the gasometer was placed, besides forcing down a brick wall, several feet in thickness the materials of which were thrown in every direction. The gasometers contained 16,000 feet of gas, and owing to the chime hoop, which binds to the bottom of the tank, giving way, the pressure became so great on the other parts of the gasometer, that it gave way, and sunk with a tremendous crash, on the side, forcing the gas out at the top, and splitting the massive timbers which composed the case and the large upright beams which supported the whole fabric. Heavy pieces of timber were reduced to splinters, and others forced to a considerable distance. A ponderous wheel, by which the gasometer was suspended, was hurled into the yard, a distance of fifty feet, and fell by the side of a man employed on the premises, who narrowly escaped destruction. A stable by the side of the gasometer was blown in and reduced to ruins, but a horse within escaped unhurt, and was got out by making an opening in the wall. The tank contained about 20,000 barrels of water, which being set free was forced with great velocity over Johnson street into the gardens on the other side. After the explosion, the place presented one mass of ruins, bricks, iron and wood laying about Johnson street and the factory yard in every direction. The damage is estimated at upwards of £20,000, but no lives were lost nor was any person injured. Another gasometer, only five feet from the other, remain uninjured, which is formed of wrought iron. —A gas light in a lamp close to the tank was blown out by the current, a circumstance which prevented the contents of the gasometer from being ignited, and probably saved property to a large amount from destruction.

Sore backs in Horses.—White lead, moistened with milk, or sweet oil, has been recommended as the most effective application in this complaint.

From the New York Farmer.

VEGECULTURAL ECONOMY.

CORN, CASSAVE, BANANAS.

You have said that in the United States we have not learned the immensely productive power of one perfectly cultivated acre.

I reply, that I hope the time will never arrive when the American cultivator shall be under the necessity of extracting the greatest possible produce of any single vegetable from the least possible ground, with a greater proportionate share of capital or labor. The great object of American Vegeculture is to obtain the greatest value for the least labor and capital, and the consequent great happiness of our agricultural laborers is the relatively high price of their industry, which I devoutly desire may never be diminished by imported systems of European agriculture. The dearness of ground, and the cheapness of labor, combine to make the European landlord desirous of obtaining the greatest possible number of roots or of grains from the least possible number of perches or of acres; while the cheapness of land, and the dearness of labor, combine to render the American farmer desirous of obtaining the greatest number of roots or of grains with the least possible number of laborers or of dollars. Nevertheless, *an economy of surface* may, in many instances, be profitably observed by even the American laboring landlord. His orchard of apple or cherry trees *is* also his meadow or his corn-field, and *may be* also at the same moment his vineyard, or his hop plantation. His hop or his grape vines may be so trained as to augment instead of diminish the quantity and quality of the fruit on the trees which sustain them; and the ground cultivated in maize between them, may have its intervals covered with beans, pumpkins, &c., with a diminution instead of an increase of the labor requisite to eradicate the gramineous weeds which detract nourishment from the kindred corn. Even the indolent Indians of the torrid zone have discovered that many alimentary roots and fruits of *different natural families* of vegetables may be obtained from the same field at the same time, without impediment to the growth of each other, and with the advantage of occupying the place of the otherwise natural and noxious weeds. Thus the *Euphorbiaceous* Jatropha Manihot being planted, (by simply inserting obliquely short pieces of the stem,) when the *external bud* has shot up 8 or 10 inches into the *air*, the *interred buds* having then begun to branch under ground into cassave roots, the *gramineous* zeamays is next deposited in alternate *holes*, not *hills*; and then between both the cassave and the corn are sown the *seeds* of the *cucurbitaceous* melons, watermelons, pumpkins, squashes, and cucumbers; of the *leguminous* phaseolus vulgaris, and other *beans* valued, as with us, for the esculent contents of the pods,—besides those of the *jicamas*, whose principal value resides in their *roots*, (like those of our Phaseolus or Apros tuberosa,) of which there are three kinds, and one at least supposed to be a Dolichos bulbosa; and moreover, the roots of the *convolvulaceous* sweet potato, and of the *dioscoreus* yam. As they all contribute to form a refreshing shade for the soil, in the whole surface not occupied by the stalks of the cassave plant and of the Indian corn, and at the same time impede the growth of spontaneous weeds, we have thus demonstrated to us, by ages of experience, among the most indolent and ignorant people of the world, a most important practical lesson of American vegecultural economy—*the greatest production with the least toil.* H. PERRINE.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

GROWING FERNS AND OTHER PLANTS IN GLASS CASES.

We lately had the pleasure of seeing the most extraordinary city garden we have ever beheld, viz. that of Mr. Ward of Wellclose Square, a gentleman enthusiastically devoted to botany. Along the tops of all the walls of his dwelling-house, of the offices behind, and of the wall round the yard, even up the gable ends and slopes of lean-tos, is a continuation of boxes or troughs, about 14 in. wide, filled with soil and divided crosswise by tiles, so as to form distinct compartments about 1 ft. by 6 in., in each of which one species of plant is grown. We should suppose there must be at least room found in this way for 1500 species. The sloping roof of a shed is wholly covered with soil, and divided into compartments by slips of wood; in these compartments sedums, saxifrages, and other succulents are grown. In the open yard there are two or three trees; the best of which, for a London garden, Mr. Ward considers to be the fig. It thrives amongst smoke and dirt, and shows a broader leaf, and of a more intense green, than any other tree; and this either as a standard or against a wall. Next to the fig, the *Acer Pseudo-Platanus* is found to be the most prosperous. In the interior of Mr. Ward's house, there are boxes in every window, some on the outside, and others on the inside, containing plants. These boxes are from 8 in. to 1 ft. in width, in length equal to the breadth of the window or its sill, or window seat; and the sides are from 18 in. to 2 ft. in height. About 6 in. of the lower part of the sides, and the bottom, are of wood, put together so as to be watertight; and the upper part of the sides, and the top, are wholly of glass. In the bottom, soil, stones moss, &c. are placed, and ferns and other plants planted, and duly watered. This being done, and the superfluous water drained off through a plughole in the bottom, which is afterwards closely stopped, the close lid is put on the box, and seldom or never afterwards taken off. The plants are found to require no fresh supply of water for months, and some plants will live for years without any; and, as the lid is never taken off, they can have no fresh supply of air, otherwise than by the expansion produced by increased temperature forcing out a portion of air through the imperceptible interstices of the lid; and, when the temperature is reduced, drawing air in, through the same interstices, by its contraction. This, no doubt, will take place more or less every day. The great advantage of admitting air only in this way is, that it is, as it were, sifted or filtered, from the impurities which float in it; which impurities, and not any thing in its chemical composition, are now generally understood to be the cause why the air of London is less favorable for both animal and vegetable life, than the air of the country. Mr. Ward has grown plants in boxes of this kind for three years with the greatest degree of success; and he is now getting a box prepared, 5 or 6 ft. square, and nearly 10 ft. high, in which he intends to have a rock work covered with vegetation. The success attending Mr. Ward's experiments opens up extensive views as to their application in transporting plants from one country to another; in preserving plants in rooms, or in towns; and in forming miniature gardens or conservatories, either in rooms or on the inside or outside of windows, as substitutes for bad views, or for no views at all. Mr. Ward has no doubt, that by boxes of this kind, with requisite modifications, he could transport plants from any one country in the world to any other country. In Mr. Ward's drawing-room, we found a magnificent specimen of Melianthus major coming into bloom; and his herbarium contains nearly 25,000 species, arranged according to the natural system, and placed in boxes on a highly improved plan.

From the Ohio Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

Who of our readers do *not* cultivate the strawberry? This may seem a searching question, yet it is put in the pure spirit of courtesy and good nature. For many years we were not classed with the cultivators of this fine fruit; and were we asked how that happened? we should answer, because we were ignorant of its value—ignorant of the great abundance which may be had from a small piece of ground, and a very little labor. Most of those who neglect its culture we presume, are in circumstances similar to what we were in those days; and if we could make on them impressions similar to what we have since received, this rich and desirable treat for the sick and the well, the old, the middle-aged and the young—would become more abundant.

Strawberries are the earliest in ripening of all our fruits; and for several weeks, none can come in competition with them as an ornament of the table. It is true we can do without them, but why should we? They contribute to our comfort and our health. The value of a thing is sometimes best known by its loss, for until we have possessed it, we can scarcely know and feel its worth to full extent. Inquire now of those who depend on them as a dessert through the first part of summer—ask if the expense or labor of producing is more than they are worth; and we are confident the reply would be, "we would expend twice as much before we would consent to do without them."

We would only refer however, to those who have strawberries in abundance, who by taking a few steps to the garden on any day, can procure enough for a feast. For a family of eight or ten persons and occasional visiters, we have found beds equal to fifty square yards to be sufficient,—a patch but little more than twenty-one feet square, exclusive of alleys. What garden in the country could not spare this much room? and what hands are busily engaged in other matters, to pick out the weeds from this little spot? A very little labor indeed is required.

Strawberry beds on a rich loam are the most productive; and to such as transplant late in autumn, we would recommend treading the soil firmly round the roots. It prevents them from being loosened and injured by the frost. In ordinary seasons it will prove a sufficient protection; but in those of unusual severity like the last, something more will be necessary; and perhaps nothing is better than the branches of evergreens. There is also less danger if the bed has not been newly dug over.

Of the kinds to be cultivated, there is considerable choice. The Austrian Scarlet or Duke of Kent is our earliest, and the flavor is very fine. In *Lindley's Guide to the Orchard, &c.* nineteen sorts are selected for a small garden; but some of them may not agree with this climate. The Dow-

ton we should exclude for its unproductiveness; and for the opposite reason recommend the Red Wood and White Wood. The Bush Alpine bears throughout the summer and autumn if no drought occurs; but though we cultivate this sort we should be unwilling to depend on it for the main crop; neither do we think the flavor is quite equal to some other kinds. We shall now give

Lindley's Select List.

Austrian Scarlet,	Old Pine,
Black Prince,	Old Scarlet,
Black Roseberry,	Prolific Hautbois,
Downton,	Red Alpine,
Elton Seeding,	Roseberry,
Grove End Seeding,	Sweet Cone,
Keen's Seeding,	White Alpine,
Large Flat Hautbois,	Wilmot's Superb,
Bush Alpine,	White Wood,
Red Wood.	

SCALDING HOGS.

A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of farmers, a mode practised by him of scalding hogs.

Instead of putting cold water, or ashes, in the hot water, as is generally practised, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, let cold water be first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says he has practised it for more than 20 years, and has not, during that time, experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he first dips it in cold water, and then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible trouble.—*Wyoming Herald.*

GOLENOS OAK.

This large tree, which was felled in 1810, grew about four miles from the town of Newport, in Monmouthshire. The main trunk at 10 feet long, produced 450 feet; one limb 355, another 472, a third 235, a fourth 156, a fifth 106, a sixth 113, and six other limbs of inferior size, averaged 93 feet each, making the whole number 2426 cubic feet of sound and convertible timber. The bark was estimated at six tons; but as some of the heavy body bark was stolen out of the barge at Newport, the exact weight is not known. Five men were twenty days stripping and cutting down this tree; and a pair of sawyers were five months converting it, without losing a day, Sundays excepted. The money paid for converting only, independently of the expense of carriage, was £82; and the whole produce of the tree, when brought to market, was within a trifle of £600. It was bought standing for £405. The main trunk was 9 1-2 feet in diameter, and in sawing it through, a stone was discovered, six feet from the ground, above a yard in the body of the tree through which the saw cut; the stone was about six inches in diameter, and completely shut in, but round which there was not the least symptom of decay. The rings in its butt were carefully reckoned, and amounted to above 400 in number, a convincing proof that this tree was in an improving state for upwards of 400 years; and as the ends of some of its branches were decayed and had dropped off, it is presumed it had stood a great number of years after it had attained maturity.—*Time's Telescope, vol. 3.*

D'ARCET'S APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING GELATINE.

On March 9, at the Royal Institution, M. D'Arcet's improved apparatus for extracting gelatine from bones was exhibited, and some of the soup made in the theatre. It is an improvement of Papin's digester. It is a pity that these machines are not more used in England, for we heard that 800,000 rations of soup are made in Paris weekly from bones; and we are informed, that if the bones of an ox were put into the digester, and the whole of the flesh into any other vessels, that the bones would yield one third more gelatine for soup than the whole of the meat; *i. e.* the proportions of the former would be as three, the latter as two. The fibrine, of course would be eatable and useful; it is of the soluble matter only that account is here taken. The refuse of the bones, after the gelatine is removed, forms excellent materials for making animal charcoal.—*Medical Gazette.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The people of Bangor contemplate opening a road up the Penobscot to Moosehead Lake, putting a steamboat on the Lake, and having a junction with the Canada road. Many think a small steamboat on Moosehead would be good property. The time probably is not distant when there will be one there, and a steamboat canal from that lake into the Chesuncook. Then a railway or canal navigation down the valley of the Kennebec to Augusta; thence a schooner navigation out to sea, or through a canal uniting the Merrymeeting and Casco Bays. A water communication could be made at no great cost through the Belgrade Ponds, by which boats could ascend to Norridgewock, thus avoiding the falls at Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowegan; or locks could be made around these falls, though the navigation thus created would not be so safe, because of the numerous rips and shoals when the water is low, and the rapidity of the current when it is high.

ARCHITECTURE.

For the New England Farmer.

THE WASHINGTON CAPITOL.

—Is so far before any other building in this country in architectural embellishment as to be thought by many incapable of any material improvement. As you drive towards the city from the Baltimore road the East front presents itself on a level surface, capitol hill having on this side no appearance of being a hill. This east front looks a little like three buildings joined the centre one set up above the level of the other two—such is the effect produced by the great flight of steps up to the second story, while the wings have no basement of a different hue to elevate them. Building half circular towers on to the wings and much higher than the roof, would perhaps improve the general effect of the east front, admit of enlarging and lighting better the supreme court room, and of having observatories.—Driving in under the great flight of steps you alight and enter; before you is a vast waste room, large enough for a regiment to stack arms in over the tomb of Washington, and containing a forest of pillars without pedestals supporting the stone floor of the Rotunda above, ascending to which it is found to extend upward to the dome from whence only it is lighted, a great height, and containing historical casts, and paintings which may detain you for some time and be often re-examined. Proceeding to the representative hall you soon find yourself in a most magnificent apartment—a correct painting of it would make a beautiful drop scene for a theatre. Recrossing the Rotunda, to the senate chamber, you enter an elegant room, lined with folds of straw colored cloth.

The West front of the capitol, though of less elaborate architecture than the East has a more striking appearance as you look upward to it from the city and find it set on the brow of a hill, standing out in all its magnitude. It appears to be placed on the centre one of three squares each about eight hundred feet wide, which intersecting the lines of the principal streets, breaking the continuity of the buildings on the main Avenue, give to the city a straggling appearance. Ascending capitol hill on this west side you come to the fine marble monument, once located in the navy yard, where the shaft seemed of ample dimensions, but here in the glare of the large white building is not so impressive an object. The west centre of the capitol projects, and contains the Library in one room, which may eventually be found too small for a national library, for which a separate building opposite on the main street seems desirable, both for that purpose and for the U. S. cadets, if the youth of the country shall ever be fairly represented in that corps of artillerists, which it does not appear necessary to keep up to garrison the highlands of the North river. Typ.

GOOD TASTE

—Is nothing more than sound sense applied to matters appertaining to ornament and luxury. One of the first principles of sound sense or good taste is order, or that disposition of things which, by their being seen one after another in succession, contributes to the grand end or purpose in view. Now, one of the first principles of order is to proceed in regular gradation from less to greater, or from greater to less. Without this, it is evident there can be no order; for unless there be a reason for what was to go before, or come after, any particular point in the series, the result must necessarily be confusion. To apply the principle of gradation to the external and internal ornaments of a house, we should say that an ascending series is required from the ornaments on the exterior walls and fences to those on the furniture and finishing of the hall, staircase and rooms within. Taking the highly enriched bronze railing of the Duke of Wellington's boundary fence as the lowest point in the scale of ornament, the rails for his staircase ought to be of gold and filigree work; and for his grates, fenders, and fire-irons, no metal that we know of would be sufficiently precious. Apply the same reasoning to the marble triumphal arch at Pimlico, and what shall we find costly enough for the chimney pieces of rooms of the palace to which it belongs?—*Loudon's Magazine.*

ANCIENT SIMPLICITY.

When Lieut. Gov. Dudley of Massachusetts had his house clapboarded, he was censured for luxury unsuitable in a new colony, but excused himself by saying that he did it for greater warmth.

Mr. Choat in recent lecture at the Franklin Lyceum mentioned that at the time when there might be about eighty thousand people only in all New England, the Lady Moody, a person of some importance in Salem, had a house nine feet high, with a wooden chimney in the centre.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1834.

BEES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Miller McNeil, of Whitesborough, State of New York.

"The first part of last July, I put a young swarm of Bees in my garret, in a room, partitioned off for that purpose, about six feet by eight. In five weeks they commenced making comb and honey, on the outside of the hive, on two sides of it. They continued making, on the outside of it, for several weeks. They probably made ten or fifteen pounds on the outside of it; the cells were well filled with honey. In about a week after, I first observed the cells began to be emptied. The honey was all taken out of those on the outside of the hive. The bees continued to work well, and there were no signs of their being robbed. They have increased in number, I presume more than four to one. If they winter well, I think I shall finish off three more rooms in my garret for new swarms in the spring. I should like to know, through the medium of the New England Farmer, if it is better to carry them into the room on a bush, or some way without ever putting them into a hive. I am told that the Bee Moth will have no place to deposit its eggs, if there is no hive in the room; if they are carried on a bush, and placed on sticks near the top."

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS KEPT FOR THE DAIRY.

Where butter is the chief object of a dairy, care should be taken to select such cows as afford the best and largest quantities of milk and cream, of whatever breed they may be. But the quantity of butter to be made from a given number of cows must always depend on a variety of contingent circumstances; such as the size and goodness of the beasts; the kind and quantity of food, and the distance of time from calving. A large cow, generally, will give more milk than one of smaller size; though cows of equal size differ as to the quantity of cream produced from the milk of each; it is, therefore, in those cows whose milk is not only in large abundance, but which, from a peculiar inherent richness, yields a thick cream, that the butter daryman is to place his chief dependance; and where a cow is deficient in either of these, she should be parted with, and her place supplied by one more proper for this use.

Where cheese is the object, the management in respect to cows should be the same.

It is essential that milk-cows be kept at all times in high health and good condition. If they are allowed to fall off in flesh during winter, an abundant supply of milk need not be expected by bringing them into high condition in summer. Warm stables should be provided for them, as beasts will not require so much food when kept warm, as when shivering with cold.

For about a month previous to the time of cows calving, if in spring, they should be turned into sweet grass; or, if it happen in winter, they ought to be well fed with the best hay. The day and night after they have calved, they should be kept in the house, and no cold, but lukewarm water allowed for their drink. On the next day, about noon, they may be turned out, yet regularly taken in, during the night, for three or four successive days; after which, they may be left to themselves. Cows, thus housed, should be kept in their stables till the cold is mitigated by the morning sun, and it is recommended to give them a draught of warm water previous to their being turned out. Without such precautions, they are liable to miscarry, or slip their calves; an accident by which the calf is lost, and the cow injured. For some time before and after they have calved, they should be kept separate from the young stock, whether in the yard, stable, or field.

English writers assert that Lucerne is most excellent food for cows in milk; and preferable to clover, as it gives the milk a better flavor, and is equally nourishing. It is esteemed the best of all grasses for cutting green, and feeding out in racks or cribs, and will bear cutting the oftenest.

Mr. Loudon says, "The time cows should become dry before their calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping their calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be laid dry from one to two months, both for the advantage of themselves, and of their calves. It is probable that much in this business depends on the manner in which they are kept; as where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of calving without suffering any injury whatever from it, but in the contrary circumstances it may be better to let them run dry for a month, six weeks, or more, according to their condition, in order to their more fully recruiting their strength. It appears not improbable that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations and other affections of the udder; which is a circumstance deserving of attention. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, it is likewise useful to know, that by good feeding, they may be continued in milk, without any bad consequences, till nearly the time of calving. In the *Agricultural Survey of the West Riding of Yorkshire* it is stated, that no advantage was found to result from allowing cows to go dry two months before calving. They have there been kept in milk within ten days of the time of dropping the calf. This practice, however, cannot be considered generally advisable."

In the last edition of Willich's Encyclopedia it is said, that "inflamed teats should be washed with two drachms of sugar of lead in a quart of water. Should tumors appear, apply a common warm mash of bran with a little lard. And to prevent cows from sucking their own milk, we are informed that rubbing the teats frequently with the most fœtid cheese that can be procured, has proved an effectual remedy."

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

The first No. of this work will be published January 1, 1835. Gentlemen holding Subscription papers will please forward the names of Subscribers.

We are promised an arrangement with a gentleman of eminent Horticultural and Botanical knowledge, which will, we think, insure the ability of the work.

Papers with whom we exchange, who will insert the prospectus, shall receive the Magazine.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1834,—the President presiding.

Judge Story, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the expediency of disposing of the interest of the Society to the owners of lots in the Mount Auburn Cemetery, requested further time to make their report.

Dr. Nehemiah Brush was unanimously elected corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. Edmund Cruft, jr. was admitted a subscription member.

It was voted that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday, Dec. 27th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned. CHARLES M. HOVEY,
Rec'g Sec. pro tem.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Horticultural Rooms, Dec. 20, 1834.

The fruits exhibited this day, consisted of the following:

Pears—By Mr. Manning—Bezi de Chaumontelle; also, Winter Orange (of Coxe,) a round, green fruit, under medium size, and of good flavor; its color and size more like a lime than an orange. Also, Newton Virgalieu, a fruit which is highly deserving of cultivation as a prodigious bearer; it is very ordinary for eating in its raw state, but excellent for baking, and good for keeping.

Apples—By Mr. C. Weston, of Boston—the Holmes apple from Marshfield; a round fruit of medium size, of a yellow color, and stained with red next the sun—the flavor good.

For the Committee, WM. KENRICK.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A valuable lime quarry has been discovered on the Magurdy stream, in Vienna, Maine. Some of it has been burnt and makes good lime.

It is proposed to light Paris with gas from peat, of which there is great abundance near the city, being one third cheaper than from coals, though it sooner corrodes the pipes.

The Cassville (Ga.) Gazette of the 21st ult. says, "James Graves was yesterday taken from the jail of this county, under a strong guard to Poinsett, Murray county and will be executed this day, agreeably to his sentence." This, it will be remembered, is the Indian against whose execution the Supreme Court recently protested.

Specimens of the South American Cotton Tree, have been sent to Washington from Bogota, by R. B. McAfee. The tree bears two crops a year, one in June, the second in December, yielding from four to six pounds of cotton. Some of the seed will be distributed among the Southern members of Congress.

Thames Tunnel.—After a long interruption of this remarkable work, which is now completed, we believe, under and beyond the middle of the bed of the river, the Government have determined to make a loan to the Engineer, Mr. Brunel, of £250,000 at 3 1-2 per cent to finish the work.

Preparations are making at the Merchant's Exchange, N. Y. for the erection in the rotunda of that building, of the statue of General Hamilton, recently finished by Ball Hughes.

We learn from Franconia, N. H. that on the 15th inst. the thermometer at that place *was twenty-two degrees below zero.*

The thermometer stood *ten* degrees below zero at 5 o'clock on Monday morning, in Albany. That kept in the office of the Albany Argus, was exposed to the air at 8 o'clock, A. M. and fell in a few moments to three degrees below zero.

Ample arrangements are made by the Directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, to have the cars run all winter, come what will.

The library of the late Earl Spencer alone, exclusive of his pictures, is estimated at £200,000. This may give a notion of the state of literature in England in private life.

Captain Maryratt, the celebrated author of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, &c. has been assaulted by two brothers of the name of Neale, also writers of naval sketches, who had thought the captain guilty of a breach of courtesy in some severe criticisms in the Metropolitan.

There has been a deficiency of the crops of the north of Europe, and exportation of grain has been prohibited from all the Russian provinces, including Poland.

Cobbett, in his travels through Ireland, complains of passing over large tracts of that fertile island, without finding a single field of turnips, mangel wurtzel, or cabbages. He says, the people are in such a miserable condition, that even the children and wives of what are called farmers, are not only nearly starved, but all but absolutely naked.

"*Mineralogy of Hancock County, Me.*"—The statement that beds of bituminous coal had been found in the town of Bluehill, Maine, which was copied into No. 19, N. E. Farmer, from the Hancock Advertiser, is said to be erroneous by the paper from which it was taken.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

John Neal and H. Hastings Weld,—Editors.

THE Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January, 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage; PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE and POEM, and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months, there have been published in the columns of the paper, no less than SIXTEEN *Original Tales*, and TWENTY ONE *Original Poems*, together with Sketches, Essays, &c. making in all, probably, a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given, of the same quality, in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor; in addition to which we offer for Original articles, the following

PRIZES.

For the best Original Tale:
FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best Original Poem:
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best Article on a Humorous Subject:
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked, "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers *only* will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY.—Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper, can enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis: or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones, we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement;—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File. MASTERS & MARDEN,

Boston, Dec. 20th, 1834. No. 38, Court Street.

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the Throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

A GARDENER

—Wants a Situation—can produce the best recommendations as regards his character and capacity. nov 19

FARM WANTED,

—Within 25 miles of Boston on a lease for 5 years—containing not less than 100 acres—one on the sea coast would be preferred. Address B. M. at N. E. Farmer office, post paid.

dec 3 6t

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,

And Gardener's Magazine.

To be conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, aided by several Scientific and Practical Horticulturists.

WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

The work will be conducted in the manner of the London Horticultural Register, and of Loudon's Magazine. The department of Horticulture, embracing more particularly that of Fruits, will be aided by a gentleman of eminent knowledge and correctness as to their nomenclature, and that of Vegetable Gardening, will be conducted by the Editor. That of Floriculture by a professional Florist.

Orders are out for all the important Foreign Periodicals, and from these will be made selections of all new and important articles, with descriptions of new Fruits and Flowers which may be brought into notice.

The work will be published monthly, on fine paper, octavo size, and contain forty pages each month with a neat cover, and afforded at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. If sufficient encouragement be given, the work, after the first volume, will be increased and expensive drawings introduced.

Subscription papers will be found at the New England Farmer Office, at the bookstores of Russell, Odiorne & Co. and Hilliard, Gray & Co., and at the counting room of the Mercantile Journal, State Street, Boston,—and at Geo. C. Thorburn's, 67 Liberty Street, N. York—Wm. M. Morrison's, Alexandria, D. C.—Wm. Thorburn, Albany, N. Y.—J. W. Foster, Portsmouth, N. H.—Jos. Breck, Lancaster, Ms.—Messrs. Winships, Brighton, Ms.—D. & C. Landreth's, 85 Chesnut Str. Philadelphia—S. C. Parkhurst, Cincinnati, Ohio—Wm. Mann, Bangor, Me.—E. Stedman, Newburyport, Ms.—James Green & Co., Worcester, Ms.—H. F. Green, Bellows Falls, Vt.—I. I. Hitchcock, Baltimore.—A. & D. N. Breed, Lynn—J. M. IVES, SALEM.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office, Boston

TO SMITHS, &c.

PATENT HORSE SHOE NAILS.

THE Subscribers have now in successful operation at Plympton, Mass. a machine for making Horse Shoe Nails.

The nails are made of the very best Iron, are perfectly mallable and admirably adapted to the use for which they were designed. Numerous respectable testimony from those who have used and approved them could be cited, but the manufacturers relying upon the quality of the article, prefer that the nails should be their own test.

They are known to be a good article,—and can be obtained in any quantity desired from the manufacturers at their place in Plympton, Mass., or at THOS. FAXON'S Smith Shop, Pond Street, Boston, opposite the Massachusetts Hotel.

HAYWARD, RALPH & STURTEVANT.

Plympton, Mass., Nov. 26.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 27th day of January next, will be sold at public Auction at the house of Dexter Brigham, Innholdar in Westboro', at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described property belonging to the Estate of the late Charles Parkman, viz:

The Bellows Farm, so called, situated in the easterly part of Westboro'. containing about 60 acres.

The Warren Farm, so called, situated in the northerly part of Westboro', containing about 40 acres.

The Hardy Farm, so called, situated in the westerly part of Westboro'. containing about 80 acres.

The Ball Pasture, so called, situated in the southerly part of Westboro', containing about 50 acres.

Also,—Two Dwelling Houses, with about 2 acres of land, situated near the old Baptist Meeting-house in Westboro'.

Also, A new two-story Dwelling House, with half an acre of land, situated near the Meeting-house in the centre of Westboro'.

For further particulars, application may be made to either of the subscribers.

CHARLES B. PARKMAN,
GEORGE DENNY,
CHARLES P. JONES,
} Executors.

Westboro', Dec. 22, 1834.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

200 boxes very thick—for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchant's Row. 1m sep 3

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

Corrected with great care, weekly.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel		10 00
Cargo, No. 1	"	7 50	8 00
prime,	"	6 50	6 75
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	17	23
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1,	"	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	2	3½
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	36	40
FLAX, American,	pound	9	9
FLAXSEED, none,	bushel		
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard str.	"	5 42	
Baltimore, wharf,		5 50	5 62
Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 62
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	77
southern yellow,	"	65	68
white,	"	68	70
Rye, Northern,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	62	66
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	37	40
HAY, best English,	ton	18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,	"	13 00	14 00
Hard pressed,	"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality (new)	pound	14	15
2d quality	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	
Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	17	19
" upper,	lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	15	17
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	27	30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME, best sort	cask		1 00
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	
Bone, middlings,	"	8	8 58
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (new)	bushel	2 25	2 75
Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
Red Clover, northern, none	pound	8	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,		60	65
American, full blood, washed	pound	50	58
do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	42
do. 1-4 and common	"	32	36
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
1st Lambs,	"	40	45
2d "	"	30	33
3d "	"	23	25
1st Spinning,	"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	4½	6
POULTRY,	"	10	12
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump,	"	16	20
EGGS,	dozen	25	20
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER, (new,)	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 810 beef cattle, 50 stores, 1200 sheep, and 130 swine. About 50 beef cattle unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The quality at market would not equal last week for goodness, and sales were made slow at corresponding prices; a very few only brought over $5—We noticed one yoke extraordinary fine taken at 5 50; our quotations are for prime 28s 6d a 29s 9d; good 26 a 28s; cows 24 a 27s 9d.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess 24 a 25s; No. 1, 21 a 22s.

Sheep—We noticed lots taken at 2 50, 2 58, 2 67, 2 75, and 3; a fine lot of Wethers were taken before they arrived at market, prices not known.

Swine.—One lot was taken at 4 for sows and 5 for barrows, also one lot for about the same price; at retail 5 for sows and 6 for barrows.

SMYRNA SPRING WHEAT.

JUST received a few Bushels of the above kind of Wheat which will be found a valuable variety, having been tried two years in New-England and yielding 55 Bushels one year and 50 Bushels the second year to the acre. Farmers will please call and see it. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled, to faintness, with perfume,
A lady, lay at point of doom.

Day closed. A child has seen the light;
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night!

Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And, near it, often times was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.

And then—he died!.....Behold before ye,
Humanity's poor sum and story;—
Life,—Death,—and (all that is of) Glory.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In making excavations in the gold region of this State, not long since, buildings regularly erected were discovered under the earth. Traces have also been met, which prove that the mining business has, at some time, been followed in the same district of country, as well as in North Carolina—by whom, or at what period, it is impossible now to discover. The mounds of the West have long been a subject of interest to the traveller, and speculation to the antiquary; but a writer from Arkansas, in the Charleston Observer, states some more facts yet more interesting. On the banks of White river, he says, you can see the brick foundations of houses; a few miles further, six hundred and forty acres of land are enclosed by a wall, in the centre of which is a circular building; there is also, in the same neighborhood, the ruins of a city, and parallel streets, crossing each other at right-angles, may be traced by brick foundations one mile in length—the bricks of modern shape. The whole West, is rich in objects of interest to the antiquarian and the naturalist.

By the accounts of Mr. Flint, and other travellers, says a western paper, it appears that the impress of the leaves of the fruit trees and the bamboo have frequently been found in the peat beds, and the fossil coal formation in the neighborhood of the Ohio. Pebbles of disruption, vast rocks, earth and sands, specimens of organic, animal, and vegetable remains belonging to a tropical climate, clearly indicated some important and extensive changes, occasioned by fire or water, in the whole great valley of the Mississippi. There the regular walls, the bricks, the medals, the implements of iron and copper, buried in a soil which must have been undisturbed for ages, with the alphabetic characters written on the cliffs, as plainly show that other races of men passed away. And what a world, says Mr. Flint, must that have been when the Mammoth and the Melogonyx trod the plain, and monstrous lizards, whose bones are not rescued from the soil, and which must have been at least eighty feet long, reared their heads from the rivers and lakes!—*Georgia paper.*

All discussion is the touchstone of truth, and is constantly necessary to prevent indifference, and shake the overgrown influence of authority; and by it whatever falsehood there may be in doctrines will be made to disappear.

DEAFNESS.

The celebrated artist, Mr. Curtis, in his latest treatise on deafness, observes amusingly enough, though not more amusingly than truly, that "many are undoubtedly deaf from sheer negligence—they have, according to the clever, though eccentric, Dr. Kitchener, only hearing enough to catch the sound of the dinner-bell, and sight enough to find a spoon;—they are accustomed never to attend when first spoken to; but answer you with a 'Was that you?' 'Pray did you speak?' 'What did you say?' 'Eh? what? eh?'—and their idleness and inattention daily growing upon them, they become in time *really deaf*, not from any defect or disease, but from absolute sluggishness."

REMEDY FOR RASHNESS.

Dr. Cotton Mather mentions a person who used to say, "There was a gentleman in the 19th chapter of the Acts, to whom he was indebted more than to any man in the world." This was he whom our translation calls "the town-clerk of Ephesus," whose counsel it was "to do nothing rashly." Upon any proposal of consequence, it was a usual saying with him, "We will first advise with the town-clerk of Ephesus."

"To go twice to the file
Before once to the tongue,
Is advice to be followed
By old and by young."

"BUSINESS TO-MORROW"

—Said the Theban governor, as he smilingly laid by unopened the letter that would have informed him of a conspiracy against his life—"*Business to-morrow*"—the answer was his death-warrant, and he sealed it with a smile! That night he was assassinated.—Whoever has read history, and investigated the causes of great events, cannot have failed to note how often the scale of success has been turned solely by the weight of time; and yet, as if in defiance of reason and experience, how many are in the daily practice of putting off "business till to-morrow" which should be done to-day; and this, too, rather from habit than indolence. There is no subject upon which there have been more maxims established than this; no theme more fruitful to the preacher than the value of time; still the waste of it is the source of failures, poverty, and even death. Now, the business is put off till "to-morrow," and then the succor comes "too late." There is not a more universal error than procrastination; none so insidious, and none productive of more misery. None so insidious—for we often hear men descanting upon the folly of wasting time who are in the daily practice of deferring what could and should be done at once. Strange fatality! that blinds, to ruin us. This foible is common to all classes of society—the merchant puts off the insurance of his ship, which was wrecked "yesterday" till "to-morrow;" the farmer puts off his harvesting till "to-morrow," and then finds that "last night" the frost destroyed his crop—the carpenter defers building till "another day," until death approaches him with

"Your house is finished, sir, at last,
A narrow house—a house of clay,
Your palace for "another day."

[Bangor Courier.]

Irishmen's Clocks. "Every body knows that the clocks of houses for Irish boarders are put forward an hour in order that they may be up in time to work on the rail-road."—*Att. Gen.*

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

A lady aged *one hundred and one years* yesterday dropped into Peale's Museum, having completed her shopping in Broadway, to pay a visit to Sargeant Wallace, aged 105 years, who is at the Museum, to receive the visits of the curious. We should have been much pleased to have witnessed the ceremonies of this interview; the reciprocal compliments and congratulations; the bows and curtsies of the old school. Several young fellows of ninety years old have left cards for the Sergeant.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

CATALOGUE FOR 1835.

Just published, a Catalogue of the NEW ENGLAND SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—comprising an unusual choice collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, raised in the Gardens connected with the Establishment.

The following from the preface explains the principles in reference to which the business will be conducted.

When the *Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store* was commenced, it was altogether problematical whether those engaged in the different branches of rural economy would give support to such an establishment, and the proprietors incurred very considerable expense, as well as bestowed much time and exertion to make it what the Farmers and Gardeners of New England very much needed, to wit, a Repository from which could be obtained Seeds, &c. which might be relied on as true to their kind and of the best quality. The experience and experiments of a series of years, enable us now to give assurance of satisfaction to those who may commence or will continue their patronage. We have completed our anticipated arrangements in the seed department in such a manner that we are well assured of a full supply of seeds, raised under our own direction. We are thus placed in a condition to supply seeds, of warranted good quality; and arrangements have been made to import from Europe those kinds which bid fairest to be most useful, best adapted to our soil and climate, and on which reliance can be placed that with proper treatment they will not fai to germinate.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the *seed.* The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of *wet moss,* which will soon determine their character.

It was long before the business would warrant the expenses now incurring; and it is for the public to decide to what extent they will give their patronage to an establishment conducted on the principles, enjoying the advantages, and favored with the prospects above mentioned.

This Catalogue contains 80 pages; will be sent *Gratis* to dealers, patrons and friends of the Establishment, and Orders for articles contained therein will meet with prompt and faithful attention.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Seed Store, Boston.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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